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The Sentinel and Workingmen. Indianapolis Sentinel, May 21, 1873. "High wages, high prices and a constant effort to make them all higher, is the mistake of the times. A rebellion against Chinese labor s impending in California, because the Chinaman can learn the trade and make shoes, or the bargain. What is the secret of this? The Chinaman's policy is to live on next to nothing. He outflanks the American by cheap living. But the idea of anything cheap is repudiated by Your American laborer. He looks at the style and luxury of the rich and works himself into a fury to live the same way. You cannot sell any but the choicest of beef, the superfine flour and the choicest coffee to a miner or mechanic. He will have not the best in reality, but the most costly. He calls constantly for higher wages, and does not see that his high wages increases the cost of everything, lifting every-body higher and higher above ground to fall further at the crash, by and by. The American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy is well as of cheap labor.

Insulting Language to Soldiers. Extracts from Cleveland's Veto Message-Dependent

"I cannot believe that the vast army of Union soldiers, who have contentedly resumed their places in the ordinary avocations of life, justly regard the present pension roll, on which their names appear, as a roll of honor, desire at this time and in the present exigency, to be confounded with those who through such a bill as this are willing to be objects of simple charity, and to give a place upon the pension roll through alleged dependence. In the execution of this proposed law under any interpretation, a wide field of inquiry would be opened for the establishment of facts largely within the knowledge of the claimants alone, and there can be doubt that the race after the pensions offered by this bill would not only stimulate weakness and pretended incapacity for labor, but put a further premium on disbonesty and mendacity."

Secretary Endicott's Order Against Women and Children.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1886. to the Commanding Officers of the National Armories at Springfield and Rock Island, and of the United States Arsenals at New York, West Troy, Philadelphia, Boston and Benicia:

While arsenals and armories are not intended to be converted into political machines, two political parties in this country are recognized. It is therefore ordered that hereafter in employing or discharging employes of any and all grades. other things being equal and qualifications satisfactory, Democrats will be favored, the object being to divide the force in the different grades gradually between Democrats and Republicans. This rule will apply to women and children as well as to men, and will be strictly enforced. S. V. BENET.

Brigadier-general, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A. A Contrast.

Levi P. Morton, during the great famine in Ireland, in 1877, contributed FIFTY THOU-SAND DOLLARS of his own means, and sent ship-load of provisions to the starving poor of

Grover Cleveland contributed TWENTY DOL-LARS to the Charleston earthquake sufferers in

THE headquarters of the Democratic party eganization still remain at Michigan City.

In another column will be found the table of comparative wages in this country and in England. The figures are compiled from of ficial sources.

SENATOR BLAIR is not afraid to "tell the truth about Cleveland." At the rate it is coming out, the truth will be pretty well cirgulated before election day.

BRICE'S "campaign of intellect and decency" has turned out to be a campaign of lies. Brice may have meant well; but his followers did not have the intellect and de cency, and they can all lie.

MR. BLAINE has again demonstrated his capacity for making mincemeat of a political epponent in a shorter time than any other erator on the stump. He merely "pulled the documents" on Mr. Mills, and where was Mills?

An "infamous libeler" and slanderer of women is what Senator Blair shows President Cleveland to be. Matters have come to pretty pass when the reputation of any woman who may apply for a pension is unsafe in the hands of the President of the United States.

MR. BLAINE referred, in his New Albany speech, to the "offensive conceit which always marks the theoretical free-trader." This pesuliarity of the free-traders is one encountered by all students of the tariff question. There is no estimating the number of men who have been influenced by this assumption of superior intelligence to vote on the other side. They want protection from the freetrader as well as protection for their indus-

THE folly of strikes has been again illustrated by the result of the Chicago street-car tie-up. The difficulty, as it is now acknowledged, could have been settled upon the terms now accepted as well before as after the withdrawal of the men from work. Had not the employes been under the control of a few professional agitators, a peaceable and satisfactory adjustment might have been effected in advance. As it is now, many strikers lose their places, owing to the employment of new men in the interval, whom common justice demands that Mr. Yerkes shall keep. Work-

advantage of retaining their individual right of judgment and action; but the growing unpopularity of strikes as a remedy for their wrongs shows that the lesson is being slowly, but surely, learned.

AN INDIANA PRESIDENT.

Indiana stands at the forks of the road Entirely independent of partisan considerations, the State has an opportunity now to take a great step on the way to prosperity, or, by throwing away the chance, take an equally long stride in an opposite direction. When General Harrison was nominated as the Republican candidate for President, every rightminded citizen of Indianapolis and of Indiana felt that a great honor had been done the city and the State." General Harrison has long been a citizen of whom every one might well be proud. Honorable, high-minded, patriotic, able-he has been all that a citizen and a man should be: his character without a flaw and his record stainless among his fellow-men. For such a man to be chosen as the candidate of a great party for the highest office in the Nation was a compliment to Indianapolis and Indiana which no honorable citizen failed to appreciate.

If his nomination was all this, what would his election not be? What an advantage to the city and State, in which all would participate, would come from having one of our own citizens elected to the presidency of the United States? It would give to Indianapolis and to Indiana a name and a position not only throughout the country, but all over the world, that would be of the greatest possible value. Why should not the city and State accept the opportunity? Is there anything in General Harrison that makes him unworthy the office or unworthy the general support of his fellow-citizens? Has he failed in any relation of life, private or public? Senator McDonald, and Mr. English, and Governor Gray, and every other Democrat that cares for his reputation, will not utter a word against General Harrison, except that he is a Republican. That is the head and front of his offending. Has he not been a pure, honest and honorable Republican? What care have the people of Indiana and of Indianapolis, or at least many of them, for the mere party name, when there is an opportunity to have a President of the United States from the city and State?

Let thoughtful, honorable, conservative men think of this. Never before, and never again, probably, will such a chance present itself. Shall it be accepted? and especially when every decent, respectable man knows that General Harrison is entirely worthy the honor and the dignity to which he has been nominated. Only partisan mad-dogs and dishonorable scoundrels, no matter who they may be, nor by whom they are backed, have attempted to asperse his character or assail his conduct. General Harrison stands untouched amid the storm of obloquy that comes up from the slums, and we much mistake the temperand good sense of hundreds and thousands of the quiet, sensible, thoughtful people of Indianapolis and of Indiana if they do not aid to elevate him to the presidency of the Nation, and thereby at once answer his foul assailants and contribute to the honor and prosperity of the commonwealth and the municipality they love.

AN UNSCRUPULOUS POLITICIAN.

Mr. Bynum is sustaining his reputation as an unscrupulous partisan and demagogue. A correspondent writes from Alexandria, Madison county: "Bynum made a speech at this place, Saturday night, in which he said 'If the manufacturers of wool cannot run, let them shut down and go to raising wheat.' This was heard by a large number of responsible men." We have no doubt Bynum said this, and little doubt he will deny it. He carries assertions around with him in job lots and produces them at random. He makes assertions at local meetings that he would not dare to go before the people on, just as he attacked Indianapolis and insulted the workingmen in his Atlanta speech, which he thought would never get into a Northern paper. Bynum knows just enough of the tariff question to be a blind, unreasoning free-trader, and when he said "if the manufacturers of wool cannot run, let them shut down and go to raising wheat," he voiced the very doctrine of the Cobden Club.

correspondent at Chesterfield, also in Madison county, writes that "Mr. Bynum, in a speech at this place, stated that our factories are shut down three months out of the year, and the remaining nine months they run on short time. He also said that 75 per cent. of American wheat is exported every year." The first part of this statement is a repetition of the Atlanta lie. The second is an insult to any intelligent audience. Instead of exporting 75 per cent. of our wheat crop, we do not export 25 per cent. of it. Just what point Brnum was trying to make we do not know, but it was like him to make such an assertion. He is very reckless in his statements, and ut terly regardless of the truth. That he i Congressman from the capital district of In diana is a shame to the State.

We hear from Bynum at another point. A

COYISM STILL RULES. Messrs. Jewett and Taggart have finally replied to the proposition from the Committee of One Hundred, declining to make a contribution to aid that organization in securing a pure election in Marion county. The reasons assigned are false and flimsy on their face. The real reason is, that the committee succeeded in sending two distinguished Democratic leaders to the State prison, Mesers. Coy and Bernhamer, and the Democratic party organization dares not and will not recognize the committee for that reason. That is the milk in the cocoanut.

The claim that the committee is not equally divided between the parties is not valid. When first constituted it was so; but, to the shame of the Democratic party be it said fifty Democrats could not be found who would aid the committee in its work. If there is a surplus of Republicans on the committee it is the fault of Democrats, and of Democrats only. And now that objection can be easily overcome. Enough Republicans will gladly ingmen learn through bitter experience the I resign their membership if Democrats will

take their places. Let Mr. Jewett send the names of enough Democrats to evenly divide the committee, with their assurance of support and sympathy, and places will at once be made for them. This proposition will not be accepted. The formation of an alleged Committee of One Hundred Democrats is but a diversion to ignore and destroy the committee that has offended the Democracy by securing the conviction of Cov and Bernhamer. The same trick was attempted at the time the existing committee was formed, but it did not work then, and will not now.

The Committee of One Hundred has the funds, contributed by its members and by the Republican committees, who are all in favor of a fair and pure election, and it will continue its appointed task. The declination of the Democratic committees to give their aid is only cumulative proof that Coy and Bernhamer still rule the Democratic organization: though absent in the body, their spirit is still in command.

GRAY AND LOGAN.

Governor Gray was one of the side-shows at

Shelbyville, and in his speech took occasion to defend (?) the late John A. Logan against an alleged attack on his memory by Hon. James G. Blaine. Incidentally, the Governor attacked Mr. Blaine. He had doubtless observed that Mr. Blaine has been decorating his line of travel with the hides of several distinguished Democrats, which he removed in his usual skillful manner and hung up to dry, and thought if he could attract the attention of Mr. Blaine it would be a good advertisement for him to be skinned by that great taxidermist. Of course, he will be disappointed, for Mr. Blaine will not notice him. The latter goes loaded for "bar," and never shoots lar, and will notice Governor Gray's speech so far as to say that his defense of General Logan is entirely uncalled for. The Republican party will take care of the memory of its own heroes, if they need any taking care of. At all events, it will not remit them to the tender keeping of rebel Democrats or renegade Republicans. Governor Gray seems to think his brilliant campaign on the north side of the Ohio river during the war, and his capture and destruction of a Democratic printing of-Tice, entitles him to appear as the defender of Logan against the supposititious attacks of imaginary enemies. His generous admiration of the dead soldier comes rather late. Four years ago, when Logan was a candidate for Vice-president, every Democratic paper and speaker in Indiana was charging him with disloyalty at the breaking out of the war, and with having tried to recruit a force for the rebel army. Where then was comrade Gray, that his eloquent voice was not raised in denunciation of this libel on a gallant soldier? He was with the rest of the Democratic kennel, Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, all barking at Black Jack. As he is still barking with the hounds, he had better not try to run with the hare. General Logan's memory is in the keeping of Republicans.

A QUININE LIE.

The Journal tells a correspondent that there are fewer quinine factories in this country than there were before quinine was put on the free list. This is false, as the Journal knows. There are more quinine factories in this country to-day than ever before. - Sen-

This is false, as the Sentinel ought to know. In 1879, when the free-quinine bill passed, there were four manufacturers of the article in this country. There are now but three, viz., Powers & Wightman, of Philadelphia; Rosengarten & Sons, and the New York Quinine and Medical Company. In a recent letter to the Journal Powers & Wightman say "There are but three manufacturers of quine at present, Keasby & Mattison having gone out of business." In a letter of Aug. 18, 1888, Keasby & Mattison say, "Messrs. Powers & Wightman are about the only manufacturers of quinine in the United States. though two others besides ourselves have plants that could be turned over to the manufacture, if quinine could be manufactured in this country at such rate as to compete with the foreign." Edward R. Squibb, a noted chemist and pharmacist, of Brooklyn, who has been named by Democrats as a manufacturer of quinine-and is himself a Democrat -writes that he never manufactured the article, never claimed to, never gave anybody authority to say so, and does not believe any firm in the United States is now manufacturing it except Powers & Wightman.

A TRIO OF "WORKERS."

A correspondent from Hazleton, Pa., gives some interesting information concerning certain "workers" who have been engaged by Democratic managers to labor in Indiana. They are now in this State, endeavoring to induce miners to desert the Republican ticket, and to strengthen their arguments are representing themselves as miners. One of these persons, D. J. McCarthy, is said by the correspondent to be a collector for a coal company; W. B. Estelle is "everything but a workingman and practically does nothing;" I. Brady is a professional "labor organizer," which, as all workmen know, does not mean a miner or any other sort of laborer. Collecting coal bills is a respectable occupation, and to be an idler is not necessarily dishonorable. but to abandon these callings in order to masquerade as laboring men, or to appear in any other false light for political purposes is not the part of honest men. Indiana miners are competent to judge for themselves, and indications are that they regard the party of protection as their safe refuge. They are not likely to be misled by the representations of the Pennsylvania pretenders, and the deception is only worth noticing as showing the straits to which the Democracy is driven.

THE BILL CLEVELAND VETOED.

Following is the dependent pension bill passed by both houses of Congress and vetoed by the President:

"Be it enacted, etc., That all persons who served three months or more in the military or naval service of the United States in any war in which the United States has been engaged, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from mental or physical disability. not the result of their own vicious habits or gross carelessness, which in-

in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, and who are dependent upon their daily labor for support, shall, upon making due proof of the fact according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide in pursuance of this act. be placed on the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive. for such total inability to procure their subsistence by daily labor, \$12 per month; and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Pension Office, upon proof that the disability then existed, and continue during the existence of the same in the degree herein provided: Provided. That persons who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Pension Office, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such forms as he may prescribe, receive the benefits of this act; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to allow more than one pension at the same time to the same person, or pension to commence prior to the passage of this act: And provided further. That rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed thereunder."

The bill proposed to pension at the rate of \$12 per month every honorably discharged soldier now suffering from mental or physical disability, whether incurred in the service or not, provided it was not the result of his own vices, and provided it incapacitated him from earning a livelihood. It was simply a bill to assist old soldiers unable to provide for themselves. President Cleveland vetoed it, and the Democrats sustained his veto.

Some gentleman who parts his hair in the middle, writing on the official paper of the Democratic aid society, proposes to give the Journal \$100 if it will "point out a single lie uttered by the New York Voice from its first number to its last." Really, this is refreshing. Only a few days ago this Democratic aid society had no money, but only moral support, to give to the Committee of One Hundred in aid of a pure election, and here it is recklessly flinging \$100 in the face of the at small game. The Journal is not so particu- Journal. Bless the dear soul of the aid society, the Journal will contribute \$100 for any copy of the Voice that can be produced that has not a lie in it. We beg to repeat that the Voice is the most shameless liar in the United States, and in saving this we do not forget the Democratic liars proper, al and singular; but the distinction belongs to the Voice, because of its assumption of morality, not to say of religion.

> IF the self-satisfied News will permit it, the Journal desires to say that it is not indulging in any "bully-ragging" about the proposed Republican parade on the night of Nov. 3 All that we have said was that the parade would be made according to the published line of march, and if the Democrats attempted to interfere with it the responsibility would be on them. This we take occasion to repeat with emphasis, and to add that the Republicans of this county are amply able to take care of themselves without the assistance of the News. The Democrats willfully and purposely started in to drive the Republicans from their proposed demonstration. This will not be done. The Democrats can do as they please; the city is large enough for two processions, and it is altogether too large for the fussy guardianship of the old lady of Washington street.

THE statement is being circulated that Dr. H. Z. Leonard, who was the Greenback candidate for Governor of Indiana in 1884, has recanted his declaration in favor of General Harrison and protection. Dr. Leonard is not of the recanting kind. He is a gentleman of ability and the highest character. He carefully thought out his duty, and when he reached a conclusion he stated it, with the reasons that actuated him, in a cogent and unanswerable letter to the Journal. Dr. Leonard is heart and soul in favor of the election of General Harrison, for the protection of the currency of the country, and is making speeches throughout the State, trying to convince his former associates that their duty in the present crisis is to follow his lead.

THE rebel flag at Richmond, the rebel flag at Liberty, Ind., cheers for Jeff Davis at Vernon and at Shelbyville! We are getting along at a reasonably rapid rate. If Grover Cleveland be re-elected, it will not be long until the fact that a man served in the Union army will be a disgrace in the eyes of the Democratic party and the dough-faces and milksops who now cry out with weariness about "war issuess" and "the bloody shirt." Already the old soldiers are stigmatized as paupers and dead-beats. Elect Cleveland and give the present spirit free course, and service in the Union army will be a disability instead of an honor.

THE Kansas City Star lies when it says that E. C. Atkins & Co. have discharged three of their leading workmen because they favor the election of Cleveland, and that "the firm do not deny that the men were discharged for that reason." On the contrary. directly the reverse was proven, on the affidavit of Mr. Atkins him self, and others of equal character and reputation. The disgraceful attack on E. C. Atkins & Co. is of a part with the attack on the South Bend manufacturers-a segment of the Democratic plot to break down our home industries.

ABOUT a year ago Mr. Thurman said to a Boston reporter: "I will never run for political office again. My day is gone." Some of the Journal's contemporaries, reviewing Mr. Thurman's present course, are inclined to accuse him of inconsistency, but they are wrong. The Old Roman is not running for office this year; in the Hoosier vernacular he is being "drug" after it, in a hopeless race, by a desperate and reckless Democracy. The old gentleman was prophetic when he said his day

GOV. FORAKER, of Ohio, will speak at Tomlinson Hall to-night. The mere announcement will be sufficient to fill the great hall.

Ir there is one thing of less interest than an other to the American people at this political inneture it is the medical quarrel over the late Emperor Frederick. The "enterprise" which sent it over the cable to the extant of dozens of columns was wasted.

Ir the Indiana Democrats do not know the exact condition of Mr. Thurman's system, it isn't because he has any hesitation in giving all the details of his ailments. From the diognosis with which he regales his audiences a physician capacitates them for the performance of labor | would prescribe rest, hot foot-baths, quinine,

poultices, liniment, lozenges, flannel bandages, and again rest, mental and physical. Unless this prescription is used soon the poor old man is likely to collapse before election day.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals Democratic soldiers here are asserting that General Harrison was not in the battle of Peach Tree Creek or Atlanta. We think we know better, but would like to have you state the facts.

TIPTON, Ind. D. E. G. AND OTHERS. The report of the Adjutant-general of Indiana, which contains a brief outline of the service of each Indiana regiment, says of the Seventieth, commanded by Harrison:

"On the organization of the Twentieth Army Corps it was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, with which it continued to serve during its term of service. From Wauhatchie it marched on the 2d of May and entered upon the Atlanta campaign, during which the regiment took an active part, being engaged in the following actions: Resaca, Casaville, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek and the seige of Atlanta. At Resaca the regiment led the assault made on the enemy's right, capturing a fort and four Napoleon guns, the only pieces of artillery lost by the enemy between Chattanooga and Atlanta. Its casualties in this campaign were 41 killed in action, 43

died of wounds and 191 wounded." On the 31st of October, 1864, Gen. Joseph Hooker strongly recommended Colonel Harrison for promotion to brigadier-general, saying: "In all the achievements of the Twentieth Corps in the Atlanta campaign Colonel Harrison bore a conspicuous part. At Resaca and Peach Tree Creek the conduct of himself and command were especially distinguished."

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal On the 6th, at Carlisle, Sullivan county, Gov. Gray said in his speech, among other things, that General Harrison, in making thirty or forty speeches, had not named the tariff issue in any of them, and Ex-Governor Porter had

not named it in any of his speeches. JOHN STARNER, THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH.

OARTOWN, Knox County. Oct, 15. It cannot be true that Governor Gray said such a thing, General Harrison has scarcely made a speech in which he has not discussed the tariff, and Governor Porter has been paying special attention to some features of it that particularly interested the farmers to whom he has been largely talking.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journ In his speech at this place Friday night Mr. Bynum stated that of the 199 private pension bills vetoed by President Cleveland, 143 of them were pronounced fraudulent by three Republican Senators. Is it true? 2. What per cent of our wheat is shipped to foreign markets? 3

What is the present duty on earthenware! First. No. Second, in 1885 we produced 357,112,000 bushels of wheat and exported 84. 653,714 bushels. In 1886 we produced 457,218, 000 bushels and exported 57,759,209 bushels. In 1887 produced 456,329,000 bushels and exported 101,971,949. 3. The duty on plain earthenware is 55 per cent., on decorated 60 per cent.

Who received the majority of the soldier vote in 1864? Lincoln or McClellan? REPUBLICAN. NEW CASTLE, Oct. 16. Lincoln.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal-

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: To settle a dispute give Mr. Harrison's full J. U. BROOKS. Benjamin Harrison.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Tom L. Johnson, candidate for Congress in Ohio, entertains some peculiar ideas about taxation. In his letter of acceptance he said that "all taxes should be levied on real estate, even up to the full value of the property." Mr. Johnson would, if he could, assess a tax of \$500 upon a five-hundred-dollar lot; a tax of \$3,000 upon a three thousand-dollar farm. His reason for this is that "nature made all the land, and no one man has a right to own it, or can own it. It belongs to all men in common." This belief wouldn't seem so much out of place if it was entertained by a follower of Henry George, but when it is considered that Mr. Johnson owns a street-car franchise in Brooklyn which he would not sell for a million dollars, and another in Cleveland that is also worth a large sum, on which he would have to pay no taxes, his ideas do not seem so disinterested. The receipts from his Brooklyn line alone amount to \$421,-740, while the net profits, excepting taxes, are

General Goff and W. L. Wilson, the two candidates for Governor in West Virginia, held a joint debate at Martinsburg last Saturday, which was largely attended. The Democrats were badly rattled, as seen by the following extract from a report of the meeting: Once General Goff sounded a warning that to elect Cleveland and a Democratic Congress this year would

be to bring back the state of affairs which prevailed under the revenue tariff of 1846. "Let 'em come! That's what we want," sang out Wilson's partisans. "If you desire to pull down your factories," said Goff. "that is your privilege."
"Pull them down!" they shouted. "We'll do it."

The St. Iouis Republic is filling its readers with information to the effect that there is no longer any doubt about the election of Gen. Palmer as Governor of Illinois, and that the only question is as to the size of the majority, which, it thinks, will not fall below 10,000. The Republic, evidently, has lost eight of the fact that a citizen of St. Louis was adjudged insane last week for entertaining extravagant ideas about Democratic majorities.

Last Saturday night the Equal Rights party. of New York, nominated Linda Gilbert for Governor, and Charles Devo. of Oxford, for Lieutenant-governor. The proceedings of the convention were somewhat marred, however, by the accidental loss of the platform, which could not be found when the time came to read it. Mrs. Belva Lockwood was in attendance, but nobody accused her with making way with it.

"Another Rat-hole Stopped," is the heading the Chicago Herald puts on an editorial commending President Cleveland for vetoing the pension of a soldier's widow. The Herald is a Democratic paper.

A Kansas woman has agreed to climb to the top of the nearest Harrison pole if Cleveland is not elected. She ought to get her climbers on

Political Notes.

At a Democratic rally in Newton, Kan., last week, one of the transparencies carried in the procession read: "Give us a rest on the pension

Gen. W. H. L. Barnes, who has been making canvass of the northern counties of California. the Democratic stronghold of the State, says the Republicans will make their largest gains in

Among the recent converts to Republicanism in Illinois are: Rev. W. D. Atchison, pastor of the First Mothodist Episcopal Church in Galena Andrew Holmquist, a prominent citizen of Rock ford, and Jacob Jones, a life-long Democrat of Mr. J. L. Hopkins, a salt operator of Center-

ville, N. Y., estimates that in the counties of Allegany and Wyoming, where there are many salt-works, the desertions from the Democratic to the Republican ranks will not be less than 20 per cent. of the entire Democratic vote. Peter J. Higgins, of Dayton, O., an intelligent Irishman and workingman, has come out from among the Democrats, with whom he had been

working ever since be became a voter, and joined the Harrison and Morton crowd. He predicts that a large number of his late fellow-Democrats will do the same thing. The Potsdam (N. Y.) Herald tells of a Repub lican pole-raising in that State where, just as all was ready, a prominent citizen and Democrat stepped forward and said: "Gentlemen, I desire that no Republican hand should be applied

to the raising of this pole. There are here nineteen Democrats who crave the honor of doing the job." And so it was done. The Republicans stepped back and the nineteen Democrats raised it as a declaration of their purpose to vote for Harrison and Morton and protection

Referred to Mills and Fairchild.

Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.)

It is astonishing to find so many young Democratic orators on the stump who are replying to Mr. Blaine. The utterances of the Maine statesman are treated by these gentlemen in the most free and easy manner, and there is apparently no problem of state with which they are not thoroughly familiar. We presume that the number of young men in England who find pleasure in "replying" to Mr. Gladstone is equally large. How Blaine or Gladstone would fear a joint debate with any of these thunder-

AN HONEST OFFER DECLINED

Democratic Managers Have No Money to Spend in Securing a Fair Election.

Jewett Shifts the Responsibility, and Sim Coy's Successor Will Not Give a Cent to

the Committee of One Hundred.

Features of the Campaign Expressed in Meetings, Incidents and Interviews.

The Railroad Men Preparing for a Great Demonstration-Colored People Responding Heartily to the Demand for Protection.

The young man from New Albany, who, by

the grace of Si Sheerin and United States Marshal Hawkins, is allowed to pose as the chairman of the Democratic State central committee. has replied to the Committee of One Hundred. As usual, since that non-partisan organization was formed, an effort is made by the young man from New Albany to divers public attention from the value of its services in securing fair elections. It was the Coy forgeries of 1886 that impressed all good citizens with the necessity of doing something to preserve the ballotbox, tally-sheets and all legal election machinery from the political vandals led by Ccy, and in whose support and defense every man connected with the Democratic State and county central committees was enlisted. The Committee of One Hundred was no sooner proposed than the Democratic managers rallied around Coy and the gang, and began to take measures to defeat its purpose. Every step the Committee of One Hundred took was met, not only by opposition from these men who now pretend to be solicitous for a fair election, but by denunciation and abuse. Respectable Democrate, who once held high place in the councils of the party, were traduced because, acting as every good citizen should, they drew the line between decent Democracy and Coyism. The supporters of the gang who are now engaged in directing the affairs of their party not only tried to break down the Committee of One Hundred by organizing a Democratic Committee of One Hundred at the very outset of the prosecution of the tally-sheet forgers, but through some of that committee gathered evidence to defend Coy and his co-conspirators. This Democratic committee had no other purpose than to defeat that of the non-partisan committee of citizens in prosecuting the infamous forgers. The members of this Democratic committee would never for a moment admit that any Democrat was guilty. But when the trials were had, and Coy and Bernhamer were sent to the penitentiary, the bitterness of Democrats who tried to protect the conspirators toward the Committee of One Hundred has been most intense. Coy and Bernhamer are in the penitentiary, and they would not be there, say these political hypocrites who seek to impress the public that they, and they alone, want a fair election, if it had not been for the Committee of One Hundred.

Jewett, who is chairman of the Democratic State central committee only under the supervision of Si Sheerin and United States Marshal Hawkins, took his own time to reply to the request of the Committee of One Hundred for a contribution from the Democratic organization to aid in paying rewards for the detection and conviction of illegal voters. Yesterday was the limit of time for a reply stated in the committee's letter, and Jewett, true to his nature, dodged the issue and sent the following:

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 16, 1888. Gentlemen-Answering your letter asking the Democratic State committee to contribute \$500 to be used by your committee in the prevention and punishment of illegal practices at the approaching elec-tion, I am directed to say: Your committee is local in its operations, being con-

fined, we believe, to the city of Indianapolis. Therefore your application should be made to the Marion county Democratic committee, as the State committee owes its duty to the people of the entire State, and is now engaged in perfecting an organiza-tion to prevent and punish violations of the election laws in all the counties. In this work the Democratic State committee finds

ample employment for all the energy and means it can spare from a legitimate prosecution of the State campaign. Very respectfully, CHARLES L. JEWETT. Messrs. A. B. Conduitt, Chairman, and others, Citi-

He thus shifted the responsibility upon Chairman Taggart, who was one of Coy's most trusted and valuable assistants in the election of 1886. Taggart was valuable because his election as county auditor cost him \$6,000. the greater part of which was used by Coy. When the latter went to the penitentiary it became necessary to elect somebody to hold his place for him as chairman of the Democratic county cen tral committee while he was behind prison bars. Taggart was selected, and the executive com-mittee appointed by him is impregnated with Coyiem. So far the management by that committee has been in every particular adjusted to the methods of Coy. Under these conditions, like those out of which came the tally-sheet forgeries of 1886, it is not remarkable that

Chairman Taggart should send the following to the Committee of One Hundred: MARION COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ROOM INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 16, 1888.

A. B. Conduitt, President of the Citizens' Commit-tee of One Hundred; Your letter of the 6th inst. asking the Democratic committee of Marion county to contribute by to-day the sum of \$250, to be used by your committee in the detection and punishment of election frauds, is as

Under existing conditions, I am unable to comply with the request. I waive any question as to whether a campaign committee should be called upon to contribute its money to carry on a movement claiming to be based solely on the public spirit of its promoters, who are themselves amply able to furnish the funds. If such aid can be properly asked of political parties, common fairness requires that your committee should be fairly divided between those parties. An inspectional divided between those parties. tion of your printed list of members shows that there are but one Prohibitionist and twenty Democrats to seventy-nine Republicans. This is not fair. The remedy is plain, and must be apparent without suggestion from me. If your committe was fairly divided between the parties the Democratic central committee of Marion county would cheerfully contribute the sum asked for. Yours respectfully,

Chairman Marion County Democratic Committee This talk about the committee not being nonpartisan is rot of the worst description. It is a wail from men cognizant of the guilt of Cov and Bernhamer. They not only knew they evere guilty, but by indirection and defense gave them recognition, as they do now in keeping Coy, in prison, supplied with all the dainties and luxuries their money can buy. Frequently there reach Coy, from Indianapolis and other places in the State, cigars of the best brand and articles the most tempting to a man of his tastes. He is said to live like a prince in the northern penitentiary, and a person who saw him recently says he was sitting at a table reading and smoking, seemingly with no other care on his mind than a desire to take an active part in this campaign. On the table before him were seven boxes of cigars which had been sent to him by various persons, either connected with the two Democratic committees or close in their councils. There may not be fifty Democrats on the Com mittee of One Hundred, but there are enough of them to show that all Democrats in Indianapolis are not committed to the protection of Coy and his gang. There can be fifty Democrats on it to-day, for the resignations of others not of that party are ready to be handed in and their places can be taken by Democrats. But the truth of the matter is the gang influence and the desire to favor penitentiary birds are so strong in the Democratic central committees that they read out of the party men who even intimate that the Committee of One Hundred is non-The Democratic Committee of One Hundred

is again revived, but there are men named for it who will refuse to have anything to do with it as it is distinctly partisan and is announced for no other purpose than to conceal the deviltry the Democratic managers contemplate, in trying to carry the State through colonized voters.

Last evening an officer of the Committee of One Hundred, in giving an analysis of its membership, said: "Mr. Taggart, in his letter states that there are seventy-nine Republicans, twenty Democrats and one third-party man on the committee. He failed to say that the committee when first constituted consisted of fifty Democrats and fifty Republicans, but on account of some of the former refusing to serve, their vacancies were necessarily filled by others. The membership as it is now consists of sixty-nine Republicans, twenty-three Democrats, one third-party man, four independents and ope Greenbacker. There are two vacancies, which are open to any two reputable Democrats. The executive committee of the organization numbers fourteen, aim